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FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET**To:****From:**

RECIPIENT Office of Petitions	SENDER'S NAME Geri McFadden (for James C. Paschall)
COMPANY U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	DEPARTMENT Patent Department
LOCATION Washington, D.C.	SENDER'S PHONE NUMBER (847) 391-2355
FAX NO. (571) 273-8300	DATE October 16, 2006

Total Pages Sent (including this cover sheet): 17

Subject: Luigi Laricchia et al., S.N. 10/027,153 (Atty. Dkt. No. 106023)
➤ Petition to Withdraw Holding of Abandonment Under 37 C.F.R. §1.81
➤ Copy of Office Action mailed 04/07/2006

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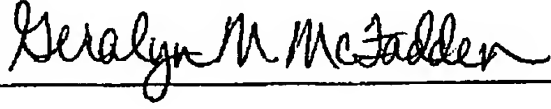
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OCT 16 2006

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail on the date indicated below in an envelope addressed to Commissioner for Patents; P.O. Box 1450; Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, or facsimile transmitted to the Commissioner for Patents.			
Name (Print/Type)	Geralyn M. McFadden	Fax # (if faxed)	(571) 273-8300
Signature		Date	October 16, 2006

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No. : 10/027,153
Applicant : Luigi Laricchia et al.
Filed : December 20, 2001
TC/A.U. : 1764
Examiner : Alexis A. Wachtel

Confirmation No. 1171

Docket No. : 106023
Customer No. : 23490

Mail Stop Petition
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**PETITION TO WITHDRAW HOLDING OF ABANDONMENT
UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.81**

Sir:

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of holding of abandonment, the notice of which was mailed on September 27, 2006. In this matter, a final rejection was mailed to Applicants on June 13, 2005. In reply, on September 13, 2005, Applicants transmitted a Request for Reconsideration "B" After Final Rejection. As a result, on December 28, 2005, the Examiner issued a new rejection indicating that "[a]pplicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn." Action of December 28, 2005 at page 2. The PAIR database mistakenly indicates that this Office Action of December 28, 2005 is a final rejection, but the Office Action indicates that finality had been withdrawn.

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On March 22, 2006, Applicants' representative interviewed Examiner Wachtel over the telephone and reached a tentative agreement on the claims. Applicants transmitted Amendment "C" on March 28, 2006 with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission, responsive to the Office Action mailed December 28, 2005. On April 7, 2006, the Office mailed Applicants another Office Action indicated as non-final and identifying the serial number of the subject application but relating to an application patently different from the subject application. It is suspected by Applicants that the Office has no record of the April 7 Office Action because there is no record of it in the PAIR system. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit a copy of the Office Action mailed to them on April 7, 2006. This situation was discussed with Examiner Wachtel in at least two phone conversations on June 1 and June 27, 2006. The Examiner instructed Applicants' representative to respond to the April 7, 2006 Office Action and explain the mistake on the part of the Office. Applicants transmitted a Response and Request for Reconsideration on June 30, 2006 with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission. On September 27, 2006, the Office mailed Applicants the Notice of Abandonment concluding that Applicants' response of June 30, 2006 was not mailed in sufficient time to respond to the Office Action mailed December 28, 2005.

If the basis of holding the abandonment is that Applicants' Response and Request for Reconsideration transmitted on June 30, 2006 was not timely filed in response to the Office Action mailed December 28, 2005, it is manifest in the PAIR database that Applicants transmitted Amendment "C" on March 28, 2006 which is three months from the mailing of the Office Action mailed December 28, 2005, meeting the shortened statutory response deadline. Additionally, Applicants respectfully submit that the Response and Request for Reconsideration mailed June 30, 2006 was mailed within three months of the last Office Action mailed to Applicants on April 7, 2006, meeting the shortened statutory response deadline.

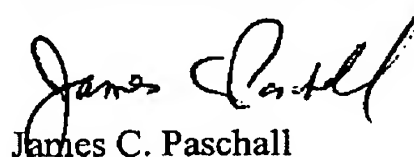
Applicants respectfully submit that because Amendment "C" was transmitted within three months of the mailing of the Office Action of December 28, 2005 and the Response of June 30, 2006 was transmitted within three months of the mailing of the Office Action of April 7, 2006, the Director should withdraw the Notice of Abandonment.

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Additionally, Amendment "C" was submitted in response to an interview in which a tentative agreement was reached between Applicants' representative and Examiner Wachtel that all of the claims in the subject application be allowed. Applicants further request that upon withdrawing of the holding of abandonment, the subject application be passed on to allowance. Should the Office have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact the undersigned at the number below.

Respectfully submitted,



James C. Paschall
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No. 36,887
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(847) 391-2387 (fax)

JCP/gm



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/027,153	12/20/2001	Luigi Laricchia	106023	1171

23490 7590 04/07/2006

JOHN G TOLOMEI, PATENT DEPARTMENT
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EXAMINER
WACHTEL, ALEXIS A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1764	

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2006

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APR 11 2006

UOP Patent Dept

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/027,153		LARICCHIA ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Alexis Wachtel		1764	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on amd filed 12-7-04.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6 and 8-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6,8-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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Detailed Action

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment and accompanying Remarks filed 11-28-05 have been entered and carefully considered.

The amendment is sufficient to overcome the obviousness rejections of claims 1-4,6,8-16. However, an updated search yielded new prior art that provides a new basis of rejection as shown below. Applicant's arguments are rendered moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-4,6,8-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6159434 to Gonjo et al in view of DE 197 43 673 A1 to Schussler et al; US 4983471 to Reichner et al.

With respect to claim 1, Gonjo et al teach a system for heating or converting at least one medium, said system comprising at least one of an evaporator (Fig. 1, item 2), a reactor (Fig.1, items 4,4a,5,6a,6b) and a heat exchanger (Fig.1, item 7a), having layers arranged in a stack (Col 5, lines 15-22), wherein the stack includes separator

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devices (46) which divides it into a plurality of function areas' wherein the layers are arranged between a lower end plate and an upper end plate (Gonjo et al, Fig.9).

While Gonjo et al teaches the use of alloy plate layers some of which have a catalyst disposed thereon (Col 6, lines 10-19), Gonjo et al fails to teach that the layers are formed by pressing of the catalyst material and with respect to claim 13 that an insulation layer surrounding a stack of layers. Schussler et al teaches an apparatus made of pressed catalyst layers used for producing hydrogen from hydrocarbons. A reaction mixture flows under pressure through the catalyst layer while the pressure drops. Since the catalyst coated alloy plate layers used in the reactor portion of Gonjo et al's system and the pressed catalyst layers disclosed by Schussler et al are functionally equivalent, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have replaced the catalyst coated alloy plate layers with pressed catalyst layers with a reasonable expectation of success. With reference to Fig.2 of the Schussler et al reference, the surrounding edges of each pressed catalyst layer define, as a whole, an insulating layer surrounding the functional portions of each layer.

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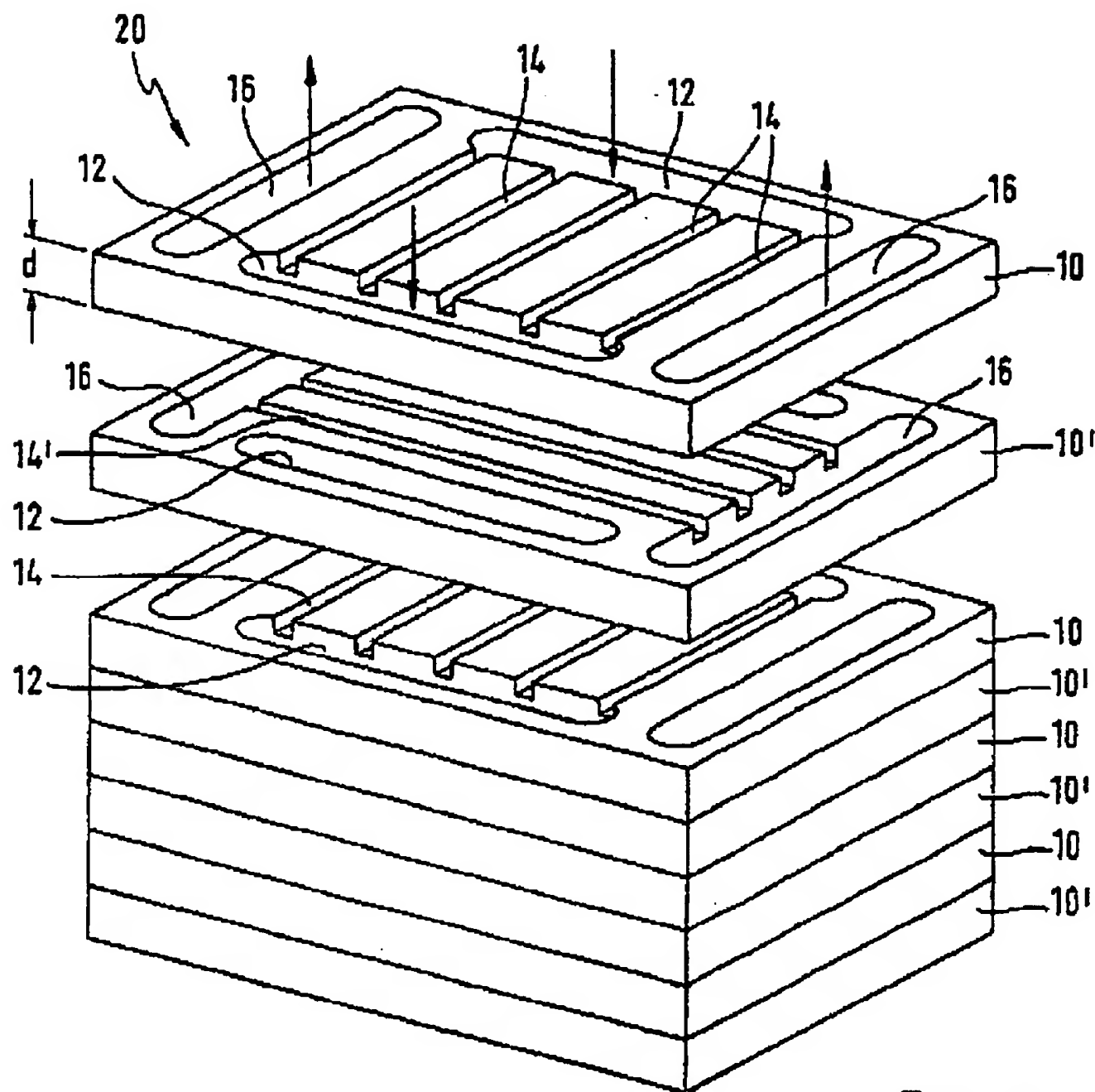


Fig. 2

Gonjo et al in view of Schussler et al fail to teach that insulating plates are provided between the end plates and layers which are respectively adjacent to the end plates. Reichner et al teaches a reactor substantially surrounded by insulation (26). The insulation isolates the reactor from the outer environment. In view of this teaching it

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have provided the apparatus taught in accordance with the relied on teachings of Gonjo et al and Schussler with insulation surrounding the stack, such that insulating plates are provided for the top and bottom of the stack. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated by the desire to prevent heat losses to the environment.

Gonjo et al and Schussler do not teach the use of a lower end plate and an upper end plate as claimed; arranged at upper and lower extremities of said stack. Reichner et al teaches the use of lower and upper endplates (20). The end plates provide a housing that shields a reactor. In view of this teaching it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have provided the apparatus taught in accordance with the teachings of Gonjo et al and Schussler with end plates as disclosed by Reichner. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated by the desire to provide a barrier to physical damage for the stack of Gonjo et al.

With respect to claim 2, Since Gonjo et al and Schussler et al as set forth above teach the use of layers formed from pressed catalyst, at least one medium can inherently be pressed through the layers, with a resulting pressure drop.

With respect to claim 3, Since Gonjo et al and Schussler et al as set forth above teach the use of layers formed from pressed catalyst, at least one medium can inherently flow over the layers, with a resulting pressure drop.

With respect to claim 4, Wherein said separator devices comprise insulating plates which divide the stacked layers into thermally mutually insulated function areas (Gonjo et al, item 46).

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With respect to claim 6, Gonjo et al teaches that wherein separator plates are parallel to the layers (46).

With respect to claim 8, the references as set forth above are silent as to the material used to make the endplates. However, aluminum is a light, strong, heat and corrosion resistant material. One of ordinary skill would have recognized the utility of employing endplates made of aluminum motivated by the desire of using durable endplate material with a reasonable expectation of success.

With respect to claim 9, devices for clamping the layers between the two end plates (Gonjo et al, Col 13, lines 25-26).

With respect to claim 10, wherein the devices for clamping are formed by tie rods (Gonjo et al, Col 13, lines 25-26).

With respect to claim 11, Examiner notes that the edge layers of the layers are inherently sealed to some degree since a plurality of plates stacked additionally function to seal layer edges.

With respect to claim 12, function areas that can operate at high temperature are formed in an interior of the stack (Fig.1a, item 7a).

4. Claims 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,159,434 to Gonjo et al in view of DE 197 43 673 A1 to Schussler et al; US 4983471 to Reichner et al and US 5456889 to Pow et al.

With respect to claim 13, Gonjo et al teaches a system including at least one of an evaporator (2), a reactor (fig.1, items 4,4a,5,6a,6b) and a heat exchanger (Fig.1,

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item 7a) for heating or converting at least one medium; a plurality of separator devices (46) which divide said stack into a plurality of function areas;

Gonjo et al as set forth above fails to teach a plurality of layers of pressed catalyst materials, arranged in a stack; Schussler et al teaches an apparatus made of pressed catalyst layers used for producing hydrogen from hydrocarbons. A reaction mixture flows under pressure through the catalyst layer while the pressure drops. Since the catalyst coated alloy plate layers used in the reactor portion of Gonjo et al's system and the pressed catalyst layers disclosed by Schussler et al are functionally equivalent, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have replaced the catalyst coated alloy plate layers with pressed catalyst layers with a reasonable expectation of success. With reference to Fig.2 of the Schussler et al reference, the surrounding edges of each pressed catalyst layer define, as a whole, an insulating layer surrounding the functional portions of each layer.

Gonjo et al and Schussler as set forth above fails to teach the use of an insulation layer insulating said stack from a surrounding environment, said insulation layer being formed separately from said stack and laterally surrounding said stack. Additionally, the references fail to teach insulating plates provided at the ends of the stack. Reichner et al teaches a reactor substantially surrounded by insulation (26). The insulation isolates the reactor from the outer environment. In view of this teaching it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have provided the apparatus taught in accordance with the relied on teachings of Gonjo et al and Schussler with insulation surrounding the stack, such that insulating plates are provided for the top and bottom of

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the stack in addition to insulation surrounding the stack. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated by the desire to prevent heat losses to the environment.

Gonjo et al and Schussler do not teach the use of a lower end plate and an upper end plate; arranged at upper and lower extremities of said stack. Reichner et al teaches the use of lower and upper endplates (20). The end plates provide a housing that shields a reactor. In view of this teaching it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have provided the apparatus taught in accordance with the teachings of Gonjo et al and Schussler with end plates as disclosed by Reichner. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated by the desire to provide a barrier to physical damage for the stack of Gonjo et al.

Gonjo et al; Schussler; Reichner do not teach the use of devices for clamping the layers between the two end plates. Gonjo et al; Schussler; Reichner together. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated by the desire to provide user serviceable endplate clamping means.

With respect to claim 14, as set forth above in text of the rejection of claim 13 as provided by the teachings of Pow et al, devices for clamping are provided externally of reactor internals and as such would have been provided outside a hermetically insulated area defined by outer insulating plates and insulation. Therefore, the art combination of Gonjo et al; Schussler et al; Reichner et al and Pow et al disclose the instant claim.

With respect to claim 15, further comprising at least one of: educt ducts which extend through at least a portion of the layers, by way of which educt ducts individual function areas can be selectively acted upon by respective educts; connection ducts

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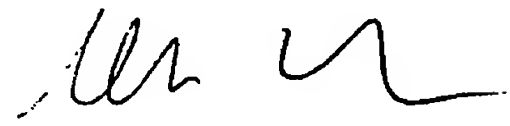
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which extend through at least a portion of the layers, by way of which connection ducts educts or products can be transferred from a first connection area into a second function area; product ducts which extend through at least a portion of the layers, by way of which product ducts heated educts and reaction products can be removed from the respective function areas (Gonjo et al, Fig.4).

With respect to claim 16, further comprising, different educt ducts which selectively communicate with respective function areas for admitting an identical educt to different function areas, and different product ducts for removing the product from the respective function areas (Gonjo et al, Fig.4).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alex Wachtel whose telephone number is 571-272-1455. The examiner can normally be reached on 10:30am to 6:30pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Glenn Caldarola, can be reached at (571)-272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



John J. Caldarola
Supervisor, Patent Examination
Art Unit 1764

Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/027,153	LARICCHIA ET AL.	
	Examiner Alexis Wachtel	Art Unit 1764	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) Alexis Wachtel (3) _____

(2) Gary Edwards (4) _____

Date of Interview: 09 November 2005.

Type: a) ☐ Telephonic b) ☐ Video Conference
c) ☒ Personal [copy given to: 1) ☐ applicant 2) ☒ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) ☐ Yes e) ☒ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____

Claim(s) discussed: 1 and 13.

Identification of prior art discussed: US 6159434; DE 197 43 673; US 5209906 to Watkins et al.

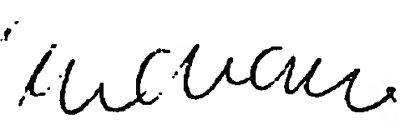
Agreement with respect to the claims f) ☒ was reached. g) ☐ was not reached. h) ☐ N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: Relied on prior art combination has been overcome. In particular, there is no motivation to apply the teachings of Watkins et al.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN A NON-EXTENDABLE PERIOD OF THE LONGER OF ONE MONTH OR THIRTY DAYS FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE, OR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS INTERVIEW SUMMARY FORM, WHICHEVER IS LATER, TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an Attachment to a signed Office action.


Examiner's signature, if required

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record

A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.

All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiner's Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
- 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
- 3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
- 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
- 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner.
(The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
- 7) If appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

Notice of References Cited

Application/Control No.

10/027,153

Applicant(s)/Patent Under
Reexamination
LARICCHIA ET AL.

Examiner

Alexis Wachtel

Art Unit

1764

Page 1 of 1

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*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
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	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

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	N					
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NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

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